

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY FOR PROGRESS.

The history of the legislation of the English-speaking people is exceedingly instructive and profitable—that of these United States especially. Looking back through the past two hundred years, we find that very often the principle that was rejected one day becomes the rule of government the next, and that many of those things that were regarded as fundamental and underlying principles of the progress of the race were made so by Parliamentary contests that marked so many crises in the march of the greatest people in the world, and great because of their willingness to yield to the majority as the ultimate and finality on all questions. In three notable instances the minority appealed from the vote of the majority and invoked the aid of the sword to decide between them—during the reign of Charles the First, when Cromwell established the reign of the common people; in 1776, when the American colonies appealed from the rash and usurping power of Parliament, and again in 1861, when the South appealed against the power of the Northern majority, sustained by a cohesive and overwhelming public sentiment. Each of these eras of bloody revolution are notable for the gigantic strides made by the race socially and educationally as well as politically. England has steadily gained on the power that Cromwell asserted masterfully and the United States, great and powerful though they were in 1860, were as an infant to a man by comparison with what they are now. They have almost doubled in population, and the increase in wealth has been marvelous, indeed, almost beyond belief. During this time of fabulous growth two great principles that were the subject of fierce party contention during the ante bellum period were consummated by legislation—a continuous system of public improvements and a system of national banks—both of which have had the acquiescence of the whole country. To the public improvement policy we in Memphis owe the preservation of our harbor, and to the national banks the whole country is indebted for a safe and solvent currency that few would care to even tamper with. Other changes of national policy have taken place of a less marked degree than with these indications progress just as the acquisition of territory under Democratic administration measured the gigantic strides of the Republic toward the mastery of the continent, and as no one would think of suggesting that Louisiana should be restored to France and the trans-Mississippi country over to the Pacific should be restored to Spain, so no sane man would suggest that the nation retrace its steps and repeal the laws that have for years, and during each year proven their necessity. Reactionists there are and always will be, but they are as the logs that stem the current of a great river for a brief hour and then are thrown upon the banks as weak and powerless hindrances. In Tennessee we have today a few such reactionists, men who cannot realize the results of the great revolution that are not only fastened in the national constitution but in the customs and habits of thought of the people as the impulses nearest to their consciences and their hearts. Such men would damp the current of progress and stifle the ambition of the people. They live in the past, and fill their present with the horrors of a desecration that no others but themselves can realize. They would oppose Federal aid for all purposes that are not expressly stipulated in the constitution, and comfortable in their sentimental politics would prevent the growth of their own section while the North and West, practical and with a purpose of continued growth in population and wealth, availed themselves of appropriations for public works and everything at all calculated to advance their interests. The young Democracy of Tennessee and the South, animated by the spirit of a restless and resistless age, realizing the completeness of the revolution of 1861-5 and practical in their politics, are eager for Federal aid wherever it can be lawfully availed of. Strict construction to them means obstruction and death and a continuance of the domination of the North and West in the councils of the Republic and the administration of its affairs. They know that revolutions never go backward. James Phelan, the Democratic candidate for Congress, represents the young Democracy and is animated by its purpose to do everything and gain anything that can be legitimately done and gained to advance the growth of the South, already phenomenal under the stimulus of this spirit and this purpose. And this although he is convinced of the reserved rights of the States and the sacredness of all the constitutional guarantees of those rights.

MR. JAMES PHELAN

SPEAKS AT COVINGTON WITH ZACH TAYLOR.

Bob and Alf at Trenton—A Grand Oration to the Next Governor.

(SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.)

COVINGTON, TENN., October 9.—The candidates for Congress spoke here today to a large audience made up of both parties. Mr. Phelan devoted himself mainly to a discussion of national aid to education, and ably defended his position upon this question. He quoted from Madison, Monroe and Jackson to show the three various constructions placed upon the general welfare clause. He showed that the old Federalist construction, which made this clause a substantive grant of independent power, had died with Hamilton. The extremely strict construction, which limited the authority to raise money to the expressed enumeration of powers, had at first been adopted by the Democratic leaders, but subsequently had been abandoned by Madison as President or run as by Monroe and Jackson. The construction given by these leaders was to regard the general welfare clause as a qualification or limitation of the taxing power, requiring the appropriations to be for the general welfare in distinction from many particular interests. This construction, which allowed the General Government to raise money in order to provide for a general purpose, had been accepted by Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Pierce. Mr. Phelan read citations from various messages and documents to prove his position. He illustrated the idea by Monroe's veto in 1822 of the bill appropriating money to the Cumberland road. He had vetoed this not because it was appropriated under the general welfare clause, but because it retained jurisdiction over the road itself. He said that under this construction it was unconstitutional to establish a system of public schools in the States under Federal supervision, but that it was entirely constitutional to appropriate money to aid the present system, no supervision being retained by the General Government. He was answered by Mr. Taylor, who discussed the general issue, and made a good speech. He discusses the questions of the day ably and well, and is deservedly popular in this county, where his friends are numerous, among Democrats as well as Republicans. Mr. Phelan will be earnestly supported by the Democracy, regardless of the difference of views of Democrats on the national aid to education question. We have trust in your integrity, and expect to organize others all over the county at an early day.

TAYLORS AT TRENTON.

The Town Wild With Enthusiasm for Bob.

(SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.)

TRENTON, TENN., October 9.—The Taylor brothers arrived at Trenton this morning at 10 o'clock. Other towns may have made finer displays at their advent, other places may have been as enthusiastic, but Trenton, the county seat of old Gibson, gave Bob the most joyous, wholehearted reception which has been given him in his triumphal march over the State. Several thousand people were at the depot. Bob, passing his way through the crowd stepped upon the platform, and was lifted upon a pile of cotton. Jas. R. Denson introduced him. He said in conclusion: "Our people hold you in high esteem. They are confident in your ability and unflinching in your integrity, and an unwavering faith in your purity of purpose, and as an evidence of this, in their late convention they instructed their delegates to give you their solid vote in this county. Without one dissenting voice every Democratic house throws wide its doors to receive you, every Democratic heart throbs warmly for you and every Democratic hand will do valiant service for you. In the name of all I welcome you here today." Bob responded: "I know that old Gibson county has been wonderfully kind to me, and for every Democrat in the county I have a warm place in my heart. It is not fit for me to make a speech now, but for this great reception and for the kind feeling you bear for me accept the sincere thanks of a most grateful heart." He was escorted to a carriage decorated with white ribbons and at the head of an immense and enthusiastic procession he rode to the hotel. Alf, too, had a procession; not so long as that which followed Bob, but very enthusiastic. A number of ladies were waiting in the parlor of the hotel to shake the hand of the next Governor. The gallant knight of the White Rose kissed the parlor with a smile and shook their hands, saying a pleasant word to each. One girl had dark eyes, dark hair, light complexion, cheeks rosy over with the crimson blush of modesty, the prettiest girl in Tennessee. Bob kissed her—yes he did—and said, "You are the first man that ever kissed me and I am proud of it." There were over 8000 people in the college grounds. Mr. Neal said, "I have the honor of introducing to you a gentleman who is orator, poet and actor all in one, the people's choice, the idol of the hour, our Bob. The distinguished, able and eloquent Robert L. Taylor." Bob never made a finer speech and never produced a better effect. I never saw enthusiasm so great or excitement so wild. Alf, although laboring from a sore throat, pleased his friends, and was listened to respectfully by the Democrats. Unless Alf improves wonderfully in the next few days he will be forced to retire from the canvass.

After the speaking Bob was driven to the house of James H. Freeman, where he was entertained in an elegant style.

AFTER suffering for several years with nervous convulsions and female irregularities, I heard of B. C. Kelsey, the Natural Doctor. I commenced his treatment, and am now entirely cured, and I most cheerfully recommend him to all sufferers.

MRS. LUCY S. BORMANN,

19 and 12 Franklin Ave., St. Louis Mo., September 1, 1886.

JOHN SARTORE, of Walnut Palace fame, sells Samelson's celebrated Chickasaw Guard cigars.

Received With Continued Coolness.

SOFIA, October 9.—No preparations of any kind were made at Rustobuk to

realize the arrival there of Gen. Kanbar or to give him any kind of public welcome. The Prefect of the city fled, in fact, to avoid meeting. The Rustobuk garrison remains loyal to the regular government. Gen. Kanbars complains that the British and Italian Consuls throughout Bulgaria are inciting the populace against Russia.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT THE FOURTH DAY'S SESSION.

Several Hundred Dollars Contributed Toward Rebuilding Charleston's Churches.

(SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.)

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., October 9.—The opening services were conducted by the Rev. W. C. Dunlap. A common canon was read from D. D. C. Kelly, who had been charged with raising a fund, the interest of which was to be used in the education of ministerial daughters. He said he had not pressed the work, fearing that it would conflict with a work for superannuated preachers in charge of Dr. McFerrin.

Question twelve, What traveling preachers have been elected elders? was taken up and Jas. M. Oakley, Jas. McFerrin, O. P. McFerrin, Jr., James T. Curry, Jas. R. Harris and J. K. Lee were presented and elected.

Question twenty, What preachers are blameless in their walk and social relations? was resumed and the thirty-fifth passed.

J. C. P. was asked and was granted superannuated relations. By the rites of the church those who ask this relation can have no part in the fund for the relief of superannuated preachers for twelve months. When Mr. Putnam read his report he asked that he be put on this list he was asked to retire from the room, and Dr. McFerrin, in a brief speech, put his condition before the conference. He had been one of the most faithful and efficient members, having filled many important stations, from presiding elder down. He knew that he was without the means to live on until he could share in the superannuated fund, and his co-workers must not see him turned adrift with empty hands. A good brother responded, "I will give \$10." Others quickly fell into line and in a few minutes his comrades had raised \$200 for the battle-scarred veteran.

The Rev. W. D. Kirkman, of Charleston, S. C., was present, asking aid to rebuild the churches of Charleston and Summerville that had been damaged by the earthquake. A subscription amounting to several hundred dollars was given him.

The report of Mrs. Sue F. Mooney, president of the Woman's Missionary Society, was read and referred to the Conference Board of Missions. The report of the treasurer of the Board of Missions showed an increase in collections over former years.

T. J. Duncan introduced the following resolution, which passed without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That \$27,000 is the minimum sum required of this conference for foreign missions, and by the grace of God we will raise it.

Mrs. Wells, of Chattanooga, organizer for the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, entertained the conference for ten minutes. Adjournment.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Offered a Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents for Some One to Kill Him.

(SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., October 9.—A well dressed white man, a stranger in the city, approached a man on the street today, and said: "I will give you \$1.75 to kill me." Being unable to find any one willing to kill him, the stranger tried to buy poison, and was turned over to the police, who locked him up for safe keeping. From letters in his pocket, it was learned that the stranger's name was S. L. Robenel, but he refuses to talk and gives no reason for wanting to die.

THE popular Andrew Garibaldi, corner Main and Beale streets, sells Samelson's Chickasaw Guard cigars.

Expressed Her Gratitude to the Queen.

MADRID, October 9.—The daughter of Gen. Villacampa, the leader of the insurgents, whose sentence to death was commuted today, had an audience with the Queen and expressed her gratitude for the clemency shown to her father.

THIS is to certify that I am cured of the most distressing and complicated female and kidney troubles of years standing after the failure of our most eminent doctors, and many advertised remedies to relieve or benefit me. B. C. Kelsey, the Natural Doctor, within four months has cured me of all my troubles. I, with a heart filled with lasting gratitude to Dr. Kelsey, recommend him to one and all. For further particulars call or address.

MRS. FANNIE WILLIAMS,

McIntosh avenue, Memphis, Tenn., August 16, 1886.

Lord Hamilton's Death.

LONDON, October 9.—The Marquis of Hartington authorized a denial of the statement that he has promised to support a new Irish bill alleged to have been drafted by Mr. Chamberlain, to be under consideration by the government, and to contain all the features of Mr. Gladstone's bill, excepting the restoration of the Irish Parliament.

S. S. BARNBERGER, the Poplar street druggist, sells Samelson's Chickasaw Guard cigars.

Cable Flashes.

VIENNA, October 9.—The political correspondence learns that the Serbian Legation has no knowledge of the alleged plot against King Milan.

LONDON, October 9.—Advices from Delhi say that rioting continues there, and that business has been stopped. The presence of the military alone prevents bloodshed.

Earthquake Shocks.

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 9.—There were three slight shocks here since midnight, the first shock at 1:48 o'clock, the second about 4 o'clock, and the third at 5:20 o'clock this morning. No damage was done, and all the shocks were so slight that many persons did not feel them.

AGUERA, GA., October 9.—A slight but distinct shock of an earthquake was felt here at 1:15 o'clock p.m.

Go to John Asti's, corner Main and Union streets, for Samelson's Chickasaw Guard cigars.

COTTON CROP OF 1886-87

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Which States That the Average Condition is One Point Higher Than Last Year—Season Later.

(SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.)

WASHINGTON, October 9.—The report of the Department of Agriculture says: The cotton season has been too variable in temperature and precipitation for the best development and largest fruitage. It was too dry in September on the Atlantic coast, resulting in further shedding of bolls. The boll worm has wrought local injury in the Gulf States, and the caterpillar in less degree. The weather has been comparatively favorable for picking, except for excessive heat and for rains in the Mississippi Valley and Texas. The season is late and the risks of early frost are therefore greater than usual and liable to discount the present apparent condition. In Georgia and Alabama the condition is reported the same as last month. Tennessee makes a slight improvement. The Carolinas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas show a small reduction. The average for Virginia 72, North Carolina 75, South Carolina 74, Georgia 81, Florida 85, Alabama 80, Mississippi 79, Louisiana 79, Texas 74, Arkansas 81, Tennessee 86. The average of condition is 79.3, against 80.1 last month and 78 in October of last year. It is 6 points below the October average of the crop of 1879. Local estimates of the yield per acre in hundredths of a bale are made by the correspondent, subject to the vicissitudes of the later season, and especially the lateness of picking time. They must not, therefore, be cited as official predictions of the result of the harvest. The State averages are as follows: Virginia, 39; North Carolina, 37; South Carolina, 31; Georgia, 30; Florida, 27; Alabama, 20; Mississippi, 40; Louisiana, 49; Texas, 37; Arkansas, 52; Tennessee, 35—general average, 36.

As a summary of the situation, the average of condition is a point higher than last year, the season is later, more and the season is later. The difference between a long and short season may easily be 500,000 bales. The report on the condition of other crops will be issued on Monday.

Report by the National Cotton Exchange.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., October 9.—The National Cotton Exchange crop report for the month of September says: "The promises indicated during August in the Atlantic States and Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana have not been fulfilled during the past month, and the crop prospects, therefore, in these sections have been lowered. This has been occasioned, no doubt to a great extent, by the marked 'spotted' condition of the plant during previous months and the consequent different weather influences needed in even adjoining fields. Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas, in the order named, maintain their former high rating, and a barring in the latter State recent rains and local depredations by worms, no particular complaint is made. Of course, certain sections in both Arkansas and Texas had already been badly hurt by drought and show no improvement. In the eastern half of the belt, and the country contiguous thereto, the staple is mentioned as of an unusually high grade, while elsewhere fears are freely expressed of loss in that respect from the late heavy rains. Owing to the general lateness of the crop, every frost is referred to as a very decided element in the probable outcome. Following the condition of the crop by States at the close of September: Virginia, 81; North Carolina, 82; South Carolina, 77; Georgia, 82; Florida, 83; Alabama, 80; Tennessee, 95; Arkansas, 92; Mississippi, 74; Louisiana, 81; Texas, 90. The average of the belt is 84.4; average last year, 87.5; average year before last, 75."

The Higbee School—Special Notice.

To meet the requirements of those recently late in entering school, and so falling behind their classes, special instruction will be given in every department.

DIED.

HIGGINS—On Saturday, October 9, 1886, at 1 o'clock p.m., P. P. Higgins, aged 55 years.

Funeral from the residence, 73 Deoto street, this (SUNDAY) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Services at St. Patrick's Church. Friends of the family and of Wm. Higgins respectfully invited to attend.

KELLY—On October 9, 1886, in Cleveland, O., JOHN KELLY, brother of Mrs. Thomas Dugan, of this city.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mabel Jones.

Died, on Tuesday, September 7, 1886, little Mabel Jones, aged 16 months and 13 days. A child of uncommon sprightliness and amiable and cheerful disposition. Her brief period, has been a life of suffering. The afflicted parents are left childrenless. It is a source of great consolation to the bereaved to know and feel that all anxiety for the future of their loved one is at an end—they are removed from all temptation and from the trials of earth and are at peace forever, sheltered by the arms of their blessed Saviour, who, when he was upon earth, said: "Suffer little children to come unto Me and forbid them not." The most tender nursing, the best medical skill could not relieve the disease; this loved child was called, and her gentle spirit has gone up higher. The heart knows his own bitterness, and how vain are the attempts of friends to fill the aching void caused by the death of a loved one, but there is comfort in the thought of loving hearts when sorrow and affliction come—and sooner or later they come to all—and in these dark hours of sadness, mourning these fond parents have the assurance of the heart-felt sympathy of their friends.

THE TOBACGAN

This Afternoon & Night.

PENN ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER NO. 22, R. A. M., will meet in stated convocation MONDAY NIGHT, Oct. 11th, at 7:30 o'clock, for dispatch of the Young Men's companions fraternally invited.

By order, MARCUS JONES, M.E.P.,

Attend. DONALD C. TANNER, Secretary.

DR. R. L. LASKI,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher.

RESIDENCE AND OFFICE,

343 Main Street, Near Union.

Telephone No. 88.

Drying Dresses

MADE EASY

AT

KREMER'S

MONDAY WE WILL SHOW

a beautiful assortment of Woolen Dress Patterns, embracing every new and known design of this season in goods for Visiting, Promenade and Tailor suits. These patterns will be offered

AT \$7.50 EACH.

In every pattern will be included the fullest quantity of goods and trimmings, properly and tastefully combined.

The price per pattern, \$7.50, is guaranteed to be the lowest figure at which these goods will ever be sold.

CORDUOYS, EVERY SHADE.

BEAUTIFUL QUALITIES.

The noblest assortment of the yard French, English and German Dress Goods in the market. THE RIGHT AND PROPER TRIMMINGS for STYLISH Goods not to be found elsewhere.

Jackets

ALL THE RAGE.

KREMER'S have the most complete stock, and highest styles. Price them—Buy them. A Jacket for every Lady, every Miss, every Child. Kremer's have 1500 Jackets to select from.

KREMER'S HANDSOME DRESS WRAPS

ARE ALL HERE. Assortment complete. The time to buy a handsome cloak is early in the season before they are picked over. Come in and take your choice.

KREMER'S ON MONDAY

In Wrap Department.

\$4.75 Light Weight Jackets, \$5.50 Handsome Light Wraps, \$1.75 Colored Cashmere Shawls, \$2.00 Fine Wool Jerseys, Bargains in Fine Jerseys, Novelties in Jerseys.

KREMER'S HAT DEPARTMENT.

Immense Line of FINELY TRIMMED FELTS, suitable for School and Street wear. All at \$2.50 each. For Ladies, Misses and Children.

KREMER'S GLOVES

Are GUARANTEED. If they Rip or Tear, we will give you new ones. Kremer's Foster's Guaranteed Glove at \$1.00 a pair. Undressed Kids, fine quality, at \$1.00 a pair. New Embroidered Back Gloves from \$1.00 to \$2.00. Fine Wool Jersey Gloves at 25 cents a pair.

IN KREMER'S

Feather Department.

FOR 21 CENTS, Ladies may purchase Wings and Birds, worth \$1.00, and AT \$1.50, 50 Ladies' Designs in Fine Fancy Feathers, worth from \$2.50 to \$4.00.

Kremer's Sell on Monday

A Misses' Corset for 25 cents, worth 75, and Ladies' Corset at 50 cents, worth double and triple. KREMER'S keep in addition full lines of the Best Makers of Corsets.

KREMER'S DISPLAY

ON MONDAY Rich Novelties in DRESS GOODS, just opened.

Ladies and Children's Wrappings, of Undoubted Excellence and in Immense Assortment.

Rich Bonnets and Hats, Rich Trimmings and Buttons.

The Public is Very Respectfully and Earnestly Invited to Inspect.

KREMER'S.

GIN HOUSE

INSURANCE

And Country Store Insurance Given Special Attention, by

GILBERT RAINE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

Room 1, Cotton Exchange Building,

Capital Represented, \$110,000.00.

Invites Correspondence and Interview.

HOPKINS

SELLING OUT

To Dissolve Partnership.

MILLINERY

BELOW COST!

Our entire stock has to be sold by January 1, 1887, to Dissolve Partnership—our company retiring.

We offer our immense stock of Goods at

Good Felt Hats, New Shape, worth \$1.25, 50c

Fine Felt Hats, New Shape, worth \$1.25, 50c

Beautiful Bonnets, worth \$1.25, 50c

Beautiful Bonnets, all Colors, 50c

Beautiful Bonnets, all Colors, 50c

Children's Trimmed Hats, worth \$1.00, 50c

Boys' Cloth, Velvet and Plush Caps, worth \$1.00, 50c

Ladies' Trimmed Hats, worth \$1.00, 50c

Long Plumes from \$1.00 to \$2.00

Children's Hats, 5c

Birds, Wines, Fancy Feathers, Feather Bands, etc., at Ridiculously Low Prices

Don't Lose Your Chance. Remember from this day to January 1, 1887.

Bridal and Mourning Outfits.

The finest assortment of DOLLS in the city.

Hats Reshaped, Feathers Cleaned, Dyed and Curled.

Golden Hair Wash by the Small or Large Quantities.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

OFFICE OF MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD CO., 10 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, October 8, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, at Memphis, Tenn., on Thursday, the 11th day of November, 1886.

The transfer books of the company will remain closed from October 11th to November 11th, both inclusive.

L. M. SCHWAB, Secretary.

The agents of the several States will furnish stockholders with free tickets to and from the meeting.

H. C. WILSON, Treasurer.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

FORTY ODD YEARS OLD. ASSETS, \$66,800,000

Paid Policy-Holders in 1885, \$8,000,000, and Not a Dollar of Contested Claim!

Such a record is really remarkable in its exhibit of energetic and skillful management and liberal treatment of policy-holders. The present statement is plainly the best the New York Life has ever made—and that is saying all that need be said.—The Commercial Bulletin, February 12, 1886.

PURELY MUTUAL, AND HENCE INSURANCE AT COST.

GILBERT RAINE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

Room 1, Cotton Exchange Building,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

NAPOLEON HILL, LOUIS HANAUER, LAZARUS LEVY, ANDREW KENNETT, JAMES S. ROBINSON, MICHAEL GAVIN, THOMAS DYLE, JOHN W. COCHRAN, SOL COLEMAN, WM. KATZENBERGER, J. G. HANDWERKER, DAVID P. HADDEN, JAMES A. OBERLIN, EWD. GOLDSMITH, HAROLD PERRE.

Deposits received in sums of \$1 and upward, and interest allowed on same Semi-annually.

We buy and sell local Investment Bonds and Securities generally, pay taxes, act as trustees, add, in general, execute any financial business requiring a safe and responsible agent.

We issue drafts, in sums to suit purchasers, on all parts of Europe.

We have a commodious vault for the deposit of valuables, which is at the service of our customers. Free of Charge.

D. P. HADDEN, President. EWD. GOLDSMITH, Vice-President.

JAMES NATHAN, Cashier.

Mercantile Bank of Memphis,

Capital, \$200,000. Surplus, \$25,000.

J. R. GODWIN, Pres't. J. M. GOODHAR, Vice-Pres't. C. H. RAINE, Cashier.

Board of Directors.

J. R. GODWIN, J. M. GOODHAR, C. H. RAINE, J. B. TURLEY, W. B. GAY, W. W. PALMER, J. W. NELSON, J. B. SIMS, CHARLES KENNY, J. W. SMITH, J. W. COCHRAN, JOHN ARMISTEAD, C. B. BRYAN, H. W. COFFIN